Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 8, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1791. [Whole No. 216.]

TRANSLATED
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A DISCOURSE OF STEPHEN BOETIUS,
Concerning voluntary Servitude: Or the Anti-One.

(Continued from No. 6 of this Gazette.)

BUT in truth, it is idle to debate, whether liberty is natural since we cannot hold any one in servitude, without doing him wrong: and there is nothing in the world so contrary to nature, which is all reasonable, as injustice. It remains then to say that liberty is natural, and for the same reason in my opinion, that we are not only born in the possession of our freedom, but also with affection to defend it. But if you are in doubt of this and are so far bastardized, that you cannot recognize your property, nor indeed your natural affections, I must do you the honor which belongs to you, and raise up the brute beasts into the pulpit, to preach to you, your own nature and condition. The brutes (God bless me) if men are not deaf, cry out to them, 'Liberty forever!' Several among them die as soon as they are taken; as the fishes which lose their lives as soon as their water, quit the light and will not survive their natural liberty. If the animals had among them their ranks and pre-eminences, they would make their nobility, in my opinion, consist in freedom. The others from the greatest to the least, when we take them, make so great a resistance with their nails, their horns, their hoofs and their bills, that they declare, loudly enough, how dearly they hold that which they lose. Being taken, they give us so many apparent signs of the knowledge they have of their misfortune, that it is beautiful to see that from that time, it is rather languishing than living; and that their lives are continued more to bemoan their lost liberty, than to take pleasure in servitude. What less than this is the language of the elephant, who, having defended himself, as long as he could, seeing no longer any remedy, and being on the point of being taken, he seizes a tree with his jaws, and breaks out his teeth: His great desire to remain free, as he was born, gives him wit and invention, and instigates him to bargain with the hunters, to be quitted for his teeth, and to pay with his ivory the ransom of his liberty. We pamper the horse as soon as he is born, in order to tame him to the service: and although we know the art of flattering him, and succeed in taming him, yet he champs at the bit, and he flings at the spur, as if to shew his nature, and testify at least by this impatience, that although he serves, it is not with his consent but by our constraint. What shall we say then? Even the oxen groan in the yoke and the birds complain in the cage, as I have said heretofore elsewhere in some of my amusements in French rhymes, for I am not afraid, in writing to you (O'Longa) to intermix my own verses, which however I never read but when you make me vain by pretending to be pleased with them. Since therefore all things which have sentiment, or sensibility, feel the evil of subjection and pant after liberty: Since the beasts, which are made for the service of man, cannot accustom themselves to service, without frequent protestations of a contrary desire: What marvellous absurdity, is that which has been able so to unnaturalize man, who in truth was alone born to live in freedom, as to make him lose the memory of his primitive condition, and the desire of regaining it?

There are three sorts of tyrants. I speak of wicked Princes. Some have their Kingdoms by the election of the people—others by force of arms, and others by succession of consanguinity. Those who have acquired it, by the right of war, we know very well how they behave in it. They are, as we say, in the land of conquest. Those who are born Kings, are not commonly much better: being born and nourished in the blood of the tyranny, they draw in with their milk the nature of the tyrant, and make a property, an estate of the people who are under them, as of their hereditary villaines: and according to their complexions, by which they are more inclined to be avaricious or prodigal, they behave in their kingdoms as in their inheritances. He to whom the people have given the State, ought to be, I should think more supportable: and would be so, as I believe, were it not that, as soon as they see themselves elevated above others, flattered by something, I know not what which is called grandeur, he deliberates on the means of holding his preeminence. Commonly such an one makes an estate of the power which the people have deposited in him to transmit it to his children. But, from the time that these have taken such an opinion, it is a strange thing, how much they surpass in all sorts of vices, and even in cruelty, the other tyrants. They see no other means, of assuring the new tyranny, than by extending far and wide, the servitude, and estrange their subjects so far from liberty, even while the memory of it, is still fresh as to make them wholly lose it. Thus to say the truth, I see very well that there is some difference between them; but I see no choice—and although the means of arriving at kingdoms are different, still the manner of reigning, is very much alike. The elected as if they had taken bulls to tame, treat them accordingly. The conquerors think they have a right, as to their prey: The successors, think they have a right, as to their natural slaves.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE
TO *HENRY*.

WITH what an anxious, trembling, joy,
Doth Modesty his powers employ!
While earnest pantings fill his breast,
He shrinks with shadowy fears distrest.
Warm'd with Fancy's glowing fire,
HENRY can thy soul desire
Far from Virtue's aid to fly?
Virtue daughter of the sky.

C I had hoped, with fond delight,
With thee, ambitious, to unite;
With thee to wake the answering lyre;
With thee the strength of truth inspire.
Now thou sli'st the doubtful field;
Yet untried, I see thee yield;
Shun the stormy face of day,
Which to glory points the way.

We might have join'd, with studious care,
To chase from earth the fiend Despair.
To wake new tenderness and truth,
New virtue, in the soul of Youth.
Might have bade true friendship rise;
Love regardless of disguise;
Merit garb anew the mind;
Worth the glory of mankind.

To us the Muse have oped her store
With luxury unknown before;
Our fainting souls with strength have fired;
Our song with energy inspired.
Now a tear her cheek bedews—
" Henry hath forgot the Muse.
" Slights the power whose constant care
" Makes him lovely to his fair.

" Tell him, altho the fires of even,
" Before the Sun, are lost in heaven;
" Like, are the Muse's splendid rays,
" The *glory of the latter days.*
" Radiance gilds the Poet's sky;
" Heavenly visions fill his eye;
" Time's dominions unconceal'd,
" All Creation lies reveal'd."

ELLA.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) April 30.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The address of the inhabitants of Georgetown, and its vicinity.

SIR,

WE, the inhabitants of Georgetown, and of its vicinity, beg leave to congratulate you upon your safe arrival in South-Carolina, and to assure you, that having ever entertained a high sense of the obligations which you have conferred upon your fellow-citizens in general, we are happy to embrace this opportunity of testifying to you our particular sentiments of gratitude and of affection: We are no less happy, Sir, at being called upon by the laws to obey, and to respect as first Magistrate of the Federal Republic, that person, whom of all men we were most disposed to revere as our benefactor, and to love as the father of his country. Having shared in the distresses of the war, and been exposed to those calamities, and to that loss of property, which were the consequences of it, we have been taught to set a proper value upon the exertions which were made in our behalf, we have experienced the happy influence of your councils, Sir, and have distinguished you as the guardian of our laws, and of our liberties, as an instrument in the hands of providence to protect our dearest rights, and to save us from oppression. The breath of popular applause is fleeting, but the merit of such illustrious actions can never be effaced; they carry along with them their best reward, and we trust, Sir, that in pursuing your progress through this state, you will have the satisfaction to perceive a spirit of freedom, which your services during the war enabled us to maintain; a degree of order and tranquility, which your administration has diffused, and a growing prosperity, than which no better proof could exist, of the goodness and efficacy of that government, over which you preside.

Such, sir, are the sentiments with which we approach you upon this occasion, and such the sentiments which we shall in honor, and in gratitude transmit to our latest posterity.

Signed by order of the inhabitants of Georgetown, and its vicinity.

HUGH HORRY,
JOSEPH BLYTH,
E. ROTHMALER,
F. KINLOCH,
GEORGE KEITH,
MATTHEW IRVINE,
R. BROWNFIELD,
SAMUEL SMITH.

THE ANSWER.

To the INHABITANTS of GEORGE-TOWN, and of its VICINITY.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE your congratulations on my arrival in South-Carolina with real pleasure, and I confess my obligations to your affectionate regard with sincere gratitude.

While the calamities, to which you were exposed during the war, excited all my sympathy, the gallantry and firmness with which they were encountered, obtained my entire esteem—to your fortitude in those trying scenes our country is much indebted for the happy and honorable issue of the contest—from the milder virtues, that characterise your conduct in peace, our equal government will derive those aids, which may render its operations extensively beneficial.

That your participation of every national advantage, and your prosperiry in private life, may be amply proportioned to your past services and sufferings, is my sincere and fervent wish.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To our Illustrious Brother, GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

SIR,

AT a time when all men are emulous to approach you, to express the lively sensations you inspire as the father of our country, permit us, the brethern of Prince George's Lodge, No. 16, to have our share in the general happiness, in welcoming you to Georgetown; and the pleasure of reflecting that we behold in you the liberator of our country—the distributor of its equal laws—and a brother of our most antient and most honorable institution.—At the same time indulge us in congratulating you on the truly honorable and happy situation, in which you now stand, as the grand conductor of the public interest of these United States.

Having by your manly efforts caused the beautious light of liberty to beam on this western hemisphere, and by the wisdom Heaven has graciously endowed you with, established the liberties of America on the justest and firmest basis that was ever yet recorded on the annals of history, you now enjoy the supremest of all earthly happiness, that of diffusing peace, liberty, and safety to millions of your fellow-citizens.

As a due reward for your patriotic, noble and exalted services, we fervently pray the grand architect of the universe long to bless you with health, stability, and power—to continue you the grand pillar of the arch of liberty in this vast empire, which you have been so eminently distinguished in raising to the pitch of perfection at which we now behold it.

May the residue of your life be spent in ease, content and happiness—and as the great parent of these United States, may you long live to see your children flourish under your happy auspices, and be finally rewarded with eternal happiness.

We conclude our present address with a fervent wish that you will continue as you have hitherto been the friend of our antient and honoruble order and of all worthy masons.

J. WHITE,
R. GRANT,
A. COHEN,
J. BLYTH,
J. CARSON,
} COMMITTEE, from Prince George's Lodge.

Georgetown, April 30, 1791.

To the BRETHREN of PRINCE-GEORGE's LODGE No. 16.

GENTLEMEN,

THE cordial welcome which you gave me to Georgetown, and the congratulations you are pleased to offer on my election to the Chief Magistracy of the United States receive my grateful thanks.

I am much obliged by your good wishes and reciprocate them with sincerity—assuring the society of my esteem, I request them to believe that I shall always be ambitious of being considered a deserving brother. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON, May 5, 1791.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE intendant and wardens, representatives of the citizens of Charleston, find themselves particularly gratified by your arrival in the metropolis of this State.

It is an event, the expectation of which they have, for some time, with great pleasure indulged.

When in the person of the supreme magistrate of the United States, they recognize the father of the people, and the defender of the liberties of America, they feel a peculiar satisfaction in declaring their firm persuasion, that they speak the language of their constituents, in asserting that no body of men throughout this extensive continent can exceed them in attachment to his public character, or in revering his private virtues: and they do not hesitate in anticipating those blessings which must ultimately be diffused among the inhabitants of these States, from his exertions for their general welfare, aided by those in whom they have also rested a share of their confidence.

Go on, sir, as you have done.—Continue to possess as well as to deserve the love and esteem of all your fellow-citizens! while millions in other parts of the globe, though strangers to your person, shall venerate your name.

May you long be spared to receive those marks of respect, which you so entirely merit from a grateful people, and may all who live under your auspices, continue to experience that freedom and happiness which is so universally acknowledged to have proceeded from your wise, judicious and prudent administration.

ARNOLD VANDERHORST, Intendant.

THE ANSWER.

To the INTENDANT and WARDENS, Representatives of the citizens of Charleston.

GENTLEMEN,

THE gratification you are pleased to express at my arrival in your metropolis, is replied to with sincerity, in a grateful acknowledgement of the pleasing sensations which your affectionate urbanity has excited.

Highly sensible of your attachment and favorable opinions, I intreat you to be persuaded of the lasting gratitude which they impress, and of the cordial regard with which they are returned.

It is the peculiar boast of our country that her happiness is alone dependant on the collective wisdom and virtue of her citizens, and rests not on the exertions of any individual. While a just sense is entertained of our natural and political advantages, we cannot fail to improve them; and, with the progress of our national importance, to combine the freedom and felicity of individuals.

I shall be particularly gratified in observing the happy influence of public measures on the prosperity of your city, which is so entitled to the regard and esteem of the American Union.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET TO *REFLECTION.*

THE *Lord of light* has journey'd down the ſky,
And bath'd his courſers in the foaming wave;
The twinkling ſtar of Ev'en too, haſtes to lave,
Her ſilver form, and vaniſh from my eye.

Now duſky twilight flings her ſombre ſhade,
O'er the bright beauties of the ſilent vale,
The aſpin trembles not, the verdant blade,
No longer nodding anſwers to the gale.

Come ſweet Reflection! hither penſive Maid!
Direct thy wandering ſteps, and on this ſtone,
Worn by no travellers feet, with moſs o'ergrown,
Repoſe with me in ſolitude's deep ſhade.
Then ſhall I know the height of human bliſs,
And taſte the joy of *other worlds* in this.

BIRTHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.

THE maſſacre of the brave garriſon of Iſmael by the Ruſſians has ſo enraged the grand Seignior that he has ſworn to purſue the war againſt the Ruſſians to the utmoſt extremity, and never to pardon the uſeleſs cruelty exerciſed by that nation, even in the midſt of its victories, and after ſo many conqueſts. We therefore do not think that the Sultana mother will be able to perſuade her ſon to participate in the univerſal dread and conſternation that reigns in the capital.

The Sultan, who ſeems aſſured of a peace with the Houſe of Auſtria, is preparing to direct all his forces againſt Ruſſia.

In the mandates which he has ſent to all the Governors, Pachas, and Cadies, throughout his eſtates, he breathes nothing but vengeance, ordering them to enrol all his ſubjects, who are able to bear arms, from fifteen to ſixty years of age; but the general conſternation ſeems contrary to theſe meaſures: Peace or war can no longer depend either on the forces or the decrees of the Divan. The deſtiny of the Turkiſh empire depends entirely on the mediating powers, by their putting a ſtop to or prolonging hoſtilities, or by their giving or refuſing peace. There is, however, ſome likelihood, that the Porte, upon reflection, will, after having made peace with the Houſe of Auſtria, conclude one with the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.

We are aſſured, that England has demanded a categorical anſwer from our Court as to what his Imperial Majeſty will do if the Empreſs will not conclude a peace, and the allied Courts ſhould find it neceſſary to oblige her to it.

LEYDEN, March 3.

In theſe times of trouble and agitation the contagion had reached Switzerland, but the prudent firmneſs of its government, particularly that of the Canton of Berne, ſtopped the fermentation in its beginning, but it exiſts ſtrongly on the frontiers, particularly in the Biſhoprick of Baſle, and at Geneva, which latter place ſuffered a kind of aſſault on the part of the peaſantry, who pretended they ought to be admitted to the privileges of citizens gratuitouſly; and who, in that enterpriſe were ſeconded by the French of the county of Gex, whilſt the populace favored them within the city.

The true purport of all this ſeems to be to make Geneva a French municipality.

PARIS, March 10.

No ſooner is the ſpirit of inſurrection quelled in one province, than it appears in another with redoubled miſchief. Blois and the circumjacent towns are a prey to all the horrors attendant on fanaticiſm. The ex-prelate WILL, in deſpite of the law, continue in the fee; the prieſts and devotees of both ſexes identify themſelves by the croſier and mitre; they inflame the minds of the more ignorant, and are ingenious in fomenting diſcord, and breathing execration againſt the proceedings of the Aſſembly. COMPTE DE LA TOUR, known by his unmilitary exploits at Biſort in Alſace, which place he was obliged to quit, is now at Metz; he was the perſon commiſſioned by the Prince of Conde, to aſk the elector for the uſe of his palace at Worms—it is very generally imagined that M. Artois, M. de Calonne, and the chief of the French fugitives will ſoon meet there.

The King is now conſidered to be the moſt decidedly for the New Conſtitution—every act of his goes to prove it; and ſo convinced are the National Repreſentatives of what we advance, that yeſterday, when it was in agitation to know whether or not the adminiſtrator of the public treaſure ſhould be named by the King, it was decreed in the affirmative.

It is ſomewhat ſingular that Britons, who come to France to view the Aurora of liberty, ſoon become wedded to the ariſtocratic principles—we know many who, at home, are columns of the oppoſition, but are here friendly to the unpopular cauſe.

The King lies dangerouſly ill. The late troubles have altered the ſtate of his health: He ſpits blood and has a moſt violent cough. He is confined to his bed.

A letter from Lyons informs us, that the Meſdames paſſed through that city without any oppoſition. They muſt conſequently be now out of the power of the National Aſſembly and of the Fiſh-women of Paris.

Compte de Mirabeau was the higheſt bidder for the Abbey of Argenteuil, ſo celebrated for the tears of the too tender Eloiſa when ſhe received the veil from the hands of her unfortunate huſband. The Comte is ſending thither the elegant library of the late Mr. Buffon, which he has alſo bought.

The Duke de Richelieu died the 12th of this month after a long illneſs; he leaves one ſon, who is at preſent in the Ruſſian ſervice, and who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of Iſmael.

The ladies of Thouloufe aſſembling in great bodies to hinder the Clergy from taking the civic oath, the municipality ordered the pumps to be worked, and actually waſhed away all their oppoſition.

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 22.

Major-General Popow, is arrived here with diſpatches from Prince Potemkin. He has delivered up to the Empreſs the keys of Iſmael, together with the particulars of the ſiege which have been publiſhed by order of the court. The whole narrative takes up three ſheets of paper. There were in the fortreſs 42,000 regular troops, beſides the inhabitants; 30,816 men were killed; 14,000 were taken priſoners—2,000 Turkiſh ſoldiers died the next day of the wounds they had received, and 1000 more were diſtributed among the conquerors, to be ſupported by them.

The Empreſs intends to make Prince Potemkin a preſent, as ſoon as he arrives, of a magnificent and ſuperb ſuit of clothes, adorned with diamond buttons, epaulets, and loops, worth between two and three hundred thouſand roubles. Her Majeſty has alſo purchaſed for him the Palace of Stuckhoff for 400,000 roubles, which is to be fitted up and furniſhed in the moſt ſuperb ſtile.

All the frontiers are lined with troops, artillery and ammunition, juſt as if an invaſion was threatened.

LONDON, March 15.

An attempt had been made through the ladies of the Seraglio, with the Empreſs Mother at their head, to induce the Sultan, on account of the late very ill ſucceſs of his troops, to come into a peace on any terms. Theſe were ſeconded, or more properly ſet on by ſix thouſand Grandees of the empire, who had all put their hands to a petition for that purpoſe. But the Sultan, on receiving advice of the capture of Iſmael, and the cruelties practiſed there by the Ruſſians, moſt gallantly ſwore, that he would ſooner be buried under the ruins of Conſtantinople, than make peace with ſo brutal an enemy.

Ever ſince that period it has been publicly proclaimed at Conſtantinople, that it ſhall be death for any one to talk of peace; and the ladies of the Seraglio have been enjoined under threats of the ſame puniſhment, not to intermeddle again in any thing of the like tendency. The Emperor, no doubt, finds himſelf ſtrengthened by the exhortations of the Britiſh and Pruſſian ambaſſadors, who have certainly promiſed him aſſiſtance from their maſters, ſhould their offers of mediating a peace be rejected. The Emperor of Germany, too, it is not doubted, will give aſſiſtance to the mediation, the moment his own peace with the Turks is concluded, which is allowed to be in the moſt favorable train.

In the mean time Catharine ſtill remains ſtubborn. Proud and imperious, and unaccuſtomed to controul, ſhe will not allow of any mediation, nor admit of peace at all, unleſs dictated by her; or rather means perhaps entirely to defer it, till her favorite General ſhall have planted her enſigns on the walls of Conſtantinople.

To oppoſe any attempt which the Pruſſians may intend to make in favor of the Turks, her armies in Livonia are perpetually increaſing. To oppoſe the Engliſh, ſhould they offer to enter the Baltick, orders are given to fit and immediately draw out her whole fleet, conſiſting of thirty-ſix ſhips of the line, and ſeveral frigates, the command of which is entruſted to Prince Alexis Orlow, who performed ſo many gallant things in the courſe of the laſt war, on the coaſts of Egypt, and ſeveral parts of the Levant and Greece and was afterwards ſome time reſident here in England.

The American PAYNE over-ſtepped the bounds of prudence, and his publiſher ſhrunk from the danger; but another has been found more hardy. That publiſher has eſcaped for the 'Leſſons to a Prince;' the principles of which work, reſpecting our having 'no political conſtitution,' no repreſentation, &c. are literally adopted and copied by PAYNE.

Sunday a meſſenger at Lord GRENVILLE'S Office from Sir ROBERT AINSLIE, our Miniſter at the Porte, with advice that ſome freſh impediments had been recently thrown in the way of the negociation for peace between the Turks and Ruſſians; and that, in conſequence thereof, the Grand Signior had iſſued orders for recruiting his forces with the utmoſt celerity and vigor.

MARCH 23.

A child of fourteen years of age, eloping with a gallant, is a fine panegyric on modern education.

A Fact.—The Porter at a capital Inn in the city, got the half of a 20,000l. prize ſome years ago. He commenced gentleman, kept horſes, "and ſo forth," and in a very few years, by dint of galloping, arrived at his laſt guinea. He is now porter at the very inn where he formerly plied, and as to *happineſs*, "is as well as can be expected."

On the 17th inſt. about 7 o'clock in the morning, a fire was diſcovered in the Great Diſtillery at Canon-Mills, Edinburgh, occupied at preſent by Meſſrs. Steins. The damage is computed at 2000l. but the premiſes are inſured.

The quackery of Animal Magnetiſm ſtill has its votaries even among perſons of reputed ſenſe. The Empreſs of Ruſſia acted wiſely when ſhe baniſhed impoſtors of all kinds from her dominions. Magnetiſm, we believe, was alſo baniſhed from France, after being detected and proved a groſs fraud on the underſtanding.

The tranſports, with proviſions, and 220 convicts bound to Botany-Bay, ſailed from Ireland the 10th inſt. They are to call at Madeira, and remain for the ſhips from England, with a ſtill larger freight.

Several of the French refugees intend to apply for bills of naturalization, with a view of eſtabliſhing themſelves in this country. One for the Marquis of Choiſeul is now before the Houſe of Lords.

MARCH 25.

The majority in favour of the bill for applying 500,000l. of unclaimed dividends to the public uſe, is much more in argument for the bill than we are uſed to conſider majorities in general. Only fifty-four could be found who would vote againſt it.

The ſquadron deſtined for the Baltic will conſiſt of eight line of battle ſhips, two forty-four gun frigates, and four cutters. Lord Hood will probably be appointed to its command.

The petition againſt the unclaimed dividends lying at the London Tavern to be ſigned by the ſtockholders, fills very ſlowly.

The aggregate number of ſtockholders, as lately ſtated, amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine thouſand perſons.

The company of bookſellers of Dublin, have reſolved on giving a conſiderable bounty for an improvement in the manufacture of paper in that country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

The Speaker and ſeveral members attended in the Houſe of Lords, to hear the royal aſſent given by commiſſion to the Indemnity bill, American Intercourſe bill, Mutiny bill, and ſeveral private bills.

Roman Catholic Bill.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that he ſhould to-morrow move for the poſtponing of the commitment of this bill for a few days longer.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE PATRIOT.

THE conſtant cry of the Britiſh merchants to the Americans is, you are by nature deſigned for an agricultural ſociety: You have an abundance of land; an extenſive country adapted to the culture of almoſt every kind of valuable productions: To the multiplying theſe productions you ſhould bend your whole united efforts, and leave to Europeans the trouble of tranſporting theſe products to foreign markets—working up into the various manufactures that part which are deſigned for ſuch improvements, and returning you ſuch of them as are ſuited to your markets. But why, I aſk, do they conſtantly ring this peal in our ears? Is it becauſe that manual labor, applied to the production of raw materials, will procure the perſon who performs it more of the conveniencies of life than the ſame quantity of labor employed in manufactures?—Certainly not; otherways common laborers in the field would get better monthly wages than tradeſmen, which every one knows is not the caſe.—Would it not therefore be quite as wiſe and economical for the Americans to ſend their wheat to London to be made into flour, and returned for their conſumption, as to ſell the Britiſh merchant their tobacco, and import from Great-Britain their ſnuff—and ſo on their iron, &c. Theſe foreign counſellors, aided by ill-informed and intereſted Americans, urge us to labor in the field altogether, and leave it to the Britons, the Perſians, and the Chineſe, to cloath us for feeding them. Let us examine this matter, and ſee if this advice be the reſult of friendſhip for us, or from an inſidious plan, long ſince laid, of keeping us always dependant on them, and ſubjected to their domination.

It is true we have, at much expence and hazard, ſet ourſelves free from the dominion of their government—we have ſet their armies at defiance—but not their artiſans. We are not in reality

independent whilſt we are obliged to look to them for our neceſſary cloathing, or even ſuperfluous ornaments.

Suppoſe the whole population of this country, which is ſo rapidly increaſing, were devoted to huſbandry—what depredations would be made in our foreſts! How ſoon would our fields be cloathed with every kind of grain—and our paſtures filled with cattle, feeding on a thouſand hills! This would be charming—no fear of a famine—every one would have food for aſking for it—but what price would our proviſions bring, and what is to be done with the ſurplus of them? Why ſay theſe wiſe men from the Eaſt, (and their humble retainers of this country) let the Europeans come and fetch them away, or ſtarve.—This is very good—and pray what are we to do if their crops ſhould not happen to fail them—or when their kings ſhould be tired of war, and conſent that their ſubjects be permitted to cultivate their own fields in ſafety; will theſe foreigners, out of mere charity, come and take your ſuperfluous crops off your hands? Will they give you a generous price for your wheat, &c.? I preſume not. Pray let me aſk theſe politicians, theſe friends from the other ſide the water, who are ſo alarmed leſt we injure ourſelves, by engaging improvidently in manufactures, why grain is dearer in England than in America.—Our lands do not produce ſo many buſhels on the acre as theirs—we give higher for labor, and yet we underſell them ſo much in market, that their farmers would be ruined if a free importation from this country was admitted. I ſhall probably be told that rents in that country are higher, and that cauſes the difference; but I demand, why are rents higher there than here? Why becauſe the products of land will ſell ſo much higher there than here. And why do they ſell ſo much higher there than here? Is it for exportation? No ſuch thing—It is becauſe of the multitude of their mechanics and artizans, who create a conſtant demand for home conſumption.

A home market is always the beſt, abating extraordinary demands that may ariſe from the accidental failure of crops in a foreign country; or the ruinous depredations of an enemy. The average price of wheat in England, I ſuppoſe may be ſtated at 6s. to 6s. 6d. ſterling the buſhel. When it ariſeth to 7s. the buſhel, their ports are opened for importation, leaſt the dearneſs of bread ſhould injure their manufactures; but when it falls to the uſual ſtandard, their importations are prohibited, leſt the farming intereſt ſhould ſuffer.

The average price of wheat in America, taken at the farmers' houſes, may be rated at ¾ to 5-6 of a dollar; tho at the ports of exportation it may average one dollar. But if our country was as full of manufacturers as Great-Britain, our grain would be principally wanted for home conſumption, and the price would be raiſed to 5s. 3d. or even 6s. ſterling the buſhel. The farmer would then ſave not only the tranſportation to the ſeaport towns; but the ſubſequent ſtorage, ſhipping coaſtwiſe, freight, inſurance, &c. to Europe; and the price and rent of lands would riſe in proportion. But this is not the whole advantage—if we can make our own cloathing, it will ſoon reduce the price materially, and enable them to make a ſaving in their purchaſes as well as on the ſales of their crops, ſo that the farming intereſt is moſt intimately concerned in the ſucceſs of our manufactures. Whenever wool becomes as plenty in this country as it is in England, the price of woolen goods made here will be as low as thoſe of the ſame quality are in that country; and the expence of purchaſing, package, ſtorage, ſhipping charges, freight and inſurance will be a clear ſaving to this country. This cannot be rated at leſs than 20 per cent. on all our importations.——Think of theſe things my countrymen, and let your Patriotiſm appear by your conduct.

Utility of planting Willow Trees in Burying Grounds.

FOR many years paſt, the philoſophers and phyſicians of Europe have borne a teſtimony againſt the interment of the dead in the centre of large cities. But ſince the diſcovery of the uſefulneſs of trees in abſorbing putrid air, and diſcharging it in a pure ſtate, much leſs evil than formerly is to be apprehended from this practice. To derive and extend the utmoſt poſſible benefit from this diſcovery, would it not be an act of humanity in each of our religious ſocieties, to ſurround their grave-yards with trees? They would afford a ſhade to a conſiderable part of our city, and add to its coolneſs and ornament in the ſummer. The weeping willow would accord moſt with the place. It puts forth its leaves early in the ſpring, and returns them late in the fall. Beſides, Doctor Prieſtly has demonſtrated, that it is the beſt and quickeſt corrector of impure air, of any tree that grows. Its rapid growth will moreover, in a few years, give us all the advantages we expect from it. *Muſeum.*

PORTLAND, May 9.

We have heard from Falmouth, that at a late meeting of that town, the inhabitants were all, except four, in favour of a ſeparation from the other part of the Commonwealth.

At Standiſh, 46 were for, and 16 againſt the meaſure.

At Hallowell and Vaſſalborough, they were all in favour of a ſeparation.

The inhabitants of Portland are on Wedneſday next to conſider, and decide upon the queſtion.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

The St. James's Chronicle of the 15th March, ——ſays, the total average price of wheat in England, and Wales, per buſhel is 6s. 4d.

Price of wheat

LANSINGBURGH, May 13.

The Hon. Oliver Phelps and Iſrael Chapin, Eſquires, are appointed the judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Ontario; Judah Colt, Eſquire, ſheriff, and Nathaniel Gorham, jun. Eſquire, Clerk.

The road from the weſt branch of Mohawk river contracted for by Meſſ. Pepoon and Edwards, mentioned in a late paper, is found to be a miſtake; it ought to read *from the weſtern branch of the Delaware.*

BOSTON, May 14.

On Thurſday the Circuit Court of the United States was opened in this town. The proceſſion was formed at the Senate-Chamber, and proceeded therefrom in the following order:

Eight Conſtables, with ſtaves.
Deputy Marſhals BRADFORD and THOMAS.
Marſhal JACKSON.
Chief Judge JAY.
Judge CUSHING—Judge LOWELL.
Attorney of the United States—Attorney-General of this State.
Clerk—Rev. Mr. WEST.
Barriſters, Counſellors, other Gentlemen of the Bar, and Citizens, two and two.

The proceſſion having arrived at the Court-Houſe, and the uſual Proclamations being made, a very reſpectable Grand Jury was ſworn, (of which Mr. THOMAS HARRIS, of Charleſtown, was appointed Foreman)—After which the Chief Juſtice delivered to them a ſhort and elegant extempore Charge.

From a Briſtol paper of the 26th March, brought by Capt. Wilder, we have extracted the following:—

PARIS, March 20. A meſſenger extraordinary ſent from the Northern Department has brought to the National Aſſembly intelligence of the moſt afflicting kind from Douay. The ſeizure of a boat full of corn gave riſe to a dreadful commotion; and to quell which the troops of the line being brought out, refuſed to obey their commander. The municipality being unwilling to declare the martial law, the fury of the inſurgents had full ſcope for its execution; and two of the national guards, who wiſhed to interfere in the riot, were ſuſpended at the fatal lantern poſt. The members of the department, terrified at theſe proceedings, would not ſtay any longer in the town, but ſet off to hold their ſittings at Liſle.

Philadelphia, May 25.

In *arbitrary governments*, there are no "*fixed principles*," whether the adminiſtration be in the hands of the *one*, the *few*, or the *many*. It is eſſential to a *free government* that there ſhould be "*fixed principles*" in its conſtitution: The *form* of the Conſtitution may be altered, modified, and adapted to particular circumſtances; but the great principles always remain—they are unchangeable: Theſe principles reſpect the unalienable rights of man in all poſſible ſituations, whether in a civil or ſavage ſtate: They exiſt independent of government, or ſociety—are inſeparable from a ſtate of freedom, and are therefore the baſis of every *free* Conſtitution—they reſpect the rights of the *minority* as well as the *majority*, and cannot be "annihilated" without the interpoſition of deſpotic power.

With all the guards to liberty that can poſſibly be deviſed, ſuch is the prevailing influence of *riches*, *honors* and *pleaſures*, that mankind in all ages have ſacrificed their precious rights and privileges to gratify their appetites for theſe baubles: And it is in vain to talk of equal rights, and of conſtitutions, to a people who are uninformed—for as an enlightened people can never be enſlaved—ſo it is impoſſible that an ignorant people can long continue free.—What is the duty then of real patriotiſm: Is it to cry aloud that Liberty is in danger, when every man ſits quietly and ſecurely under his own vine and fig-tree, having none to make him afraid? Is it to pretend extraordinary zeal in the cauſe of freedom, while no exertions are made to place the *people* out of the reach of tyranny, by adding to the bleſſings of liberty, the means of perpetuating the invaluable inheritance? The following extract from Dr. ADAMS' Defence of the American Conſtitutions, on this point, will remain a monument of his penetration and philanthropy, ſo long as genuine patriotiſm is conſidered a virtue—He obſerves, "The inſtruction of the people in every kind of knowledge that can be of uſe to them in the practice of their moral duties as men, citizens and chriſtians; and of their political and civil duties as members of ſociety and freemen, ought to be the care of the public, and of all who have any ſhare in the conduct of its affairs, in a manner that never yet has been practiſed in any age or nation: The education here intended, is not merely that of the children of the rich and noble, but of every rank and claſs of people, down to the loweſt and pooreſt: It is not too much to ſay, that ſchools for the education of *all* ſhould be placed at convenient diſtances, and maintained at the public expence." In this way, and this only, can we provide ſufficient checks to a baneful ariſtocracy, which is always diſpoſed to monopolize the avenues of knowlege to the excluſion of the great maſs of the people. No greater ſoleciſm can exiſt, than that a man ſhould be a friend to Freedom, and at the ſame time oppoſed, or indifferent to diffuſing the means of learning among the people, except it be this, That a friend to an univerſal inſtruction of the people, in the knowledge of their ſacred, civil, and political rights, ſhould at the ſame time, be an enemy to public liberty!

On Friday the 20th inſt. the Hon. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq. Secretary of State, and the Hon. JAMES MADISON, Eſq. arrived at New-York, from the Seat of Government, on a tour to the Eaſtward.

The Grand Vizir Haſſan Pacha has been depoſed and beheaded.

Papers from London, received by a late arrival at New-York, inform, that there is not the leaſt idea of peace at Peterſburg, Ruſſia—but on the contrary, every thing wears the appearance of war.

On the queſtion for commiting the bill on the unclaimed dividends, in the Houſe of Commons, March 15, there appeared in favor of the commitment 191—againſt it 83.

London papers of a late date, ſay, that the Pope has diſowned and excommunicated all the new Biſhops of France.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Charleſton, to her friend in this city, May 7.

"Our city has been in ſuch a buſtle all this week, and every body ſo much taken up with our beloved Preſident, that little or nothing like buſineſs has been done, as you will ſee by the newſpapers I ſend you. He arrived laſt Monday—and was received with every poſſible demonſtration of joy; almoſt every body went to ſee him, eager to have a ſight of a man they ſo much love—I went among the reſt; tho I had ſeen him ſo often, I wiſhed to have one more look, as tis probable it will be the laſt time.

On Wedneſday evening he honored the corporation ball with his company; the collection was very large and brilliant indeed—nearly 250 ladies, elegantly dreſſed—many wore ſaſhes and ribbons on their heads with his picture painted on them, and different inſcriptions in gold and ſilver letters, pertinent and ſentimental.

When he entered the room joy ſparkled in every countenance; but more ſo when, after being ſeated a few minutes, he roſe, went all round the room and bowed to every lady—this gave particular ſatisfaction, as every one was anxious to have a good view of him. The city hall was elegantly prepared for this occaſion; The pillars were all entwined with laurel and flowers. On Thurſday the Governor gave a public dinner, and in the evening there was a concert, given by the St. Cecilia Society—at which the number of ladies exceeded thoſe at the ball. The Preſident dined with the Governor,—and paſſed the whole evening at the concert—he gratified the company greatly by frequently ſtanding up, and with charming eaſe and dignity walked about the room anticipating the wiſhes of every ſpectator. On his entrance, and at his retiring, pieces prepared for the occaſion were performed. The heartfelt ſatisfaction depicted on every countenance, was reflected from one which beams with benignity on all.

The bells have been ringing and guns firing every day ſince his arrival; yeſterday however, was pretty quiet as he dined at a private dinner with Major Butler. This day he is to dine with the merchants—and on Monday next he takes his departure for Savanna; May every protecting angel be his guardian."

As a ſymptom that a more enlarged plan of policy will in future be adopted by the Britiſh government, leave has been given to bring a bill into the Houſe of Commons, for the relief of the proteſting Roman Catholics, by a repeal of the ſeveral penal laws againſt them now in exiſtence. This motion met with little or no oppoſition even from the miniſter.

We are left, by the lateſt foreign prints, to wander in the wilds of conjecture as to European news and politics. It ſeems the Grand Seignior has ſworn that he will not make peace with Catharine, till ſhe has expiated for her cruelties at Iſmael; we do not learn whether his ſubjects have ſworn to ſupport the oath taken by Achmet; ſome accounts wear a different appearauce—ſo that as to peace between Ruſſia and the Porte, we are juſt at the point we ſat out from months ago—uncertain.

It ſeems to be very problematical what part Great-Britain means to take in this war—whether coercive, mediatorial, or neutral; it is probable that Catharine will purſue her object without conſulting any of the other powers—meantime the ſtock-jobbers muſt have ſomething to form the baſis of ſpeculation, and whether *Great-Britain ſhall interfere or not?* appears the moſt obvious queſtion for the moment—this being the caſe, nothing but *poſitive facts* can be depended upon in all that we read on the ſubject.

With reſpect to French affairs, the Engliſh papers give accounts of various inſurrections in the provinces—but they appear to be merely local and temporary—and have no important aſpect on the revolution—ſo far from this, it does not appear that there has ever been in contemplation any ſerious plan of a counter-revolution—and perhaps to this hour all the oppoſition that has been made to the decrees of the national aſſembly, has not been more than was neceſſary to keep alive the fire of patriotiſm. This was remarkably the caſe in theſe United States at the commencement of the conteſt with Great-Britain—In ſome States there was a greater proportion of diſaffection to the cauſe of liberty, than in others, but the whole quantum produced and kept alive, a watchful, vigorous and animated oppoſition, which finally carried us to the conſummation of our wiſhes. It is the prayer of all good men, and of Americans in particular, that the cauſe of freedom in France may obtain a compleat and glorious triumph, and that the eſtabliſhment of a free and equal conſtitution in that great empire may forever blaſt the hopes of deſpotiſm both in Church and State.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17/1. 17/2	pr. £.	86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/1 9/2.		46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	9/1.		45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16	80	
Indents	9/1.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/4 15/.		do.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the subject of the
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,
[CONTINUED.]

No. I.

An historical View of the COD-FISHERIES of France, England and the United States.

	FRANCE.					ENGLAND.					UNITED STATES.				
	Veſſels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Kentals.	Value Dollars.	Veſſels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.	Kentals.	Value Dollars.	Veſſels.	Tonnage.	Seamen	Kentals.	Value Dollars.
1577	150					15									
1615						150									
1626						150		8,000							
1670						80									
1676						102		9,180		1,738,800					
1731									200,000	540,000				230,000	621,000
1744	564		27,500	1,441,500											
1764											300				
1765											665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1766											665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1767											665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1768	259	24,420	9,722	200,000	861,723						665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1769											665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1770											665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1771											665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1772								25,000	486,561		665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1773	264	24,996	10,128						516,000		665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1774									516,000		665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1775						400	36,000	20,000	600,000	2,250,000	665	25,000	4,405	350,500	1,071,000
1785								7,000							
1786			7,000	426,000					470,000		539	19,185	3,287	250,650	609,900
1787			6,000	128,000				14,000	732,000		539	19,185	3,287	250,650	609,900
1788											539	19,185	3,287	250,650	609,900
1789											539	19,185	3,287	250,650	609,900
1790											539	19,185	3,287	354,276	865,207

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the second volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be profecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendſhip and ingenuity may ſuggeſt.

The price of this Gazette, (publiſhed Wedneſdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

The utmoſt punctuality is obſerved in tranſmitting the papers to ſubſcribers: The Editor thinks there is the faireſt proſpect that Information from the ſeat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the paſt winter.—Additional ſubſcriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore ſolicited.

An index to the ſecond volume is preparing for the preſs.

This volume contains the laws of the two laſt ſeſſions of Congreſs—the journal and debates of the houſe of Repreſentatives—reports of the heads of departments—beſides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the intereſts of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his ſubſcribers—ſome arrearages remain—which he is confident will very ſpeedily be diſcharged.

Payments may be made to the ſeveral perſons of whom the papers are received.

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, will be inſerted in this Gazette, **three times,** *for one dollar—ſubſequent inſertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertiſements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives ſo immediate a circulation—and the number of each impreſſion is at preſent fourteen hundred.*

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL
Lottery Tickets,
Claſs SECOND, ſold at the Office of SAMUEL ANDERSON, Cheſnut-Street.
May 18. 1791. (tf)

A CARD.
JOSEPH WHEATON
PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be informed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen
SPRING GOODS,
By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object* to *cuſtomers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.
Philad. May 2, 1791.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,
BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occaſion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.
Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subſcriber, who ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the buſineſs of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has juſt opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient Houſe, ſituated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general ſatisfaction to all thoſe that may be pleaſed to favor him with their commands. JOHN H. HALL.
Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

To be diſpoſed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,
In various LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;
Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Meſſrs.* RICE and Co. *Market-Street. Catalogues are alſo ſtitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for April.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The Printers who have publiſhed the above advertiſement, are requeſted to reprint it with the alterations.*

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

WE, the Commiſſioners, appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give public notice, that the Books will be opened by us for that purpoſe at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING, SAMUEL HOWELL,
BEALE BORDLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

All the Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.